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MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR - 1940

D. ROCYN JONES,
C.B.E., K.St.J., J.P., M.B., D.P.H.
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.

County Hall,
NEWPORT, Mon.

REVIEW

of the

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS.

of the

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

For the Year ended December 31st, 1940.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT.

Under Article 16 (5) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and in accordance with Circulars 1961 (Wales) and 2067 (Wales of the Ministry of Health (Welsh Board of Health)), the Annual Report for the year 1940 has been materially shortened, many items being omitted entirely. Generally, it has been restricted to Vital Statistics and brief comments on vital matters.

The progress of many schemes which were in various stages of preparation has necessarily been seriously interfered with as a result of the outbreak of war.

ALTERATIONS TO BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the Administrative County remained unaltered throughout the year.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres - 340,110)
Population (1931) Census, 345,755.
do. Estimated 1940 - 316,030
do. Estimated 1940 (for use with records of births) ... 316,030.
do. do. (for use with records of Infectious diseases and deaths 316,030.
Rateable value, ... £1,127,830.
Sum represented by a penny rate £4,360.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The County of Monmouth is partly industrial and partly agricultural. The Rymney, Sirhowy, Western and Eastern Valleys are thickly populated coal mining districts, in which are also Iron, Steel and Tinplate works. In addition there are coal by-products plants in some of these districts. The Eastern and Southern portions of the County are practically agricultural communities.

Unemployment has considerably diminished, but in other directions the war has seriously interfered with the general social amenities of the County.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics for England and Wales for the year 1940, compiled by the Registrar-General are as in the subjoined table. The Monmouthshire figures are given for the purpose of comparison.

	Birth rate per 1,000 Population				Death rate per 1,000 living		Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	
	Live Births	Still Births	Live Births	Still Births				
	1939	1939	1940	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
LAND AND WALES	15.0	0.59	[illegible]	0.55	12.1	14.3	50.0	55.0
County Boroughs and eat Towns, including ndon	14.8	0.59	16.0	0.64	12.0	15.8	53.0	61.0
Smaller Towns stimated resident opulation 25,000 to 0,000 at census 1931)	15.6	0.57	15.7	0.55	11.2	12.8	40.0	54.0
don	12.3	0.44	13.7	0.44	11.9	17.8	48.0	50.0
MOUTHSHIRE	15.9	0.85	16.5	0.90	12.8	13.4	61.2	67.7

In all cases the estimated population as supplied by the Registrar eral have been used for the purpose of this table.

BIRTHS.- The number of births assigned to the Administrative County 1940 was 5,238 made up as follows :-

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total		GRAND TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
rban Districts	2371	2151	72	70	2443	2221	4664
ural Districts	288	260	14	12	302	272	574
	2659	2411	86	82	2745	2493	5238

There were 403 more births in 1940 than in 1939 when there were 4,835 ths. In 1938 there were 4,944 births, in 1937 there were 4,861 births, 1936 5,088 births.

The birth rate for 1940 (16.5 per 1,000 persons living) is .6 higher an that for 1939 (15.9).

The birth rate for England and Wales for the year 1940 was 14.6.

For the Urban districts of the County the birth rate was 17.08 per 000 for 1940, and for the Rural Districts, 13.3 compared with 16.4 and .2 respectively in 1939 and 16.5 and 13.1 in 1938.

The number of births of illegitimate children was 168 which gives rate of 32.07 per 1,000 of the total births, and .53 per 1,000 population. st year the number was 159 equal to 32.8 per 1,000 births and .52 per 000 of population. For the year 1938 the figures were 189 equal to 38.2 r 1,000 births and .61 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS. - The total number of deaths registered in the Administra ive County as shown by the Registrar-General's table, was 4,263, as compared with 3,921 in 1939, 3,734 in 1938, 3944, in 1937, and 3,927 in 1936.

Deaths of persons temporarily residing in the County on account of the war are not transferable to areas of usual residence.

The general death rate calculated upon the specially computed est of population submitted by the Registrar-General 316,030, works out 13.4 per 1,000 living. In 1939 the rate was 12.8, in 1938 the rate was 12.1, in 1937, 12.6, in 1936 12.2. For the Urban Districts the for 1940 was 13.6, and for the Rural Districts 12.4.

The County death rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of population shows increase on 1939, when the rate was 12.8, and is lower than that England and Wales, 14.3.

STILLBIRTHS. - The number of stillbirths recorded during the yea was 285, compared with 236 in 1939 and 283 in 1938. The rate per 1, of population for 1940 is .90, in 1939 it was .85 and in 1937, .92. The rate continues to compare unfavourably with that for England and Wales, which for 1939 was .59.

WOMEN DYING IN, OR IN CONSEQUENCE OF CHILDBIRTH. - The number of deaths registered during the year from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition was 16, 4 from puerperal sepsis and 12 fro other causes associated with childbirth. This is equal to a rate of per 1,000 live births. This rate again shows a reduction on the 193 figure which was 3.06 per 1,000 live births. The 1940 rate is lowe than any rate previously returned for the County but is still higher than that for England and Wales 2.16.

INFANT MORTALITY. - The total number of deaths under one year o age throughout the Administrative County was 366, 336 in the Urban Districts and 30 in the Rural Districts.

The rate per 1,000 births was 69.9 an increase of 8.7 upon the figures for 1939 which was 61.2.

In the Urban Districts the rate was 64.1 per 1,000 births, and i the Rural Districts 52.2 per 1,000 births.

In 193 the Infantile Mortality rate was 61.2 in 1938, 55.8., in 1937, 63.9, in 1936, 61.7.

The rate for England and Wales was 55.0.

The average infantile mortality rate for the 25 years 1891 - 191 was 137.4. The average rate for the 24 years 1916 - 1939 was 74.3.

The number of deaths of illegitimate children under one year of was 18, or 3.3. per 1,000 of all births, and 106.5. per 1,000 of illegitimate births. Last year the number of deaths was 7 or 1.4 pe 1,000 of all births, and 43.7. per 1,000 of illegitimate births.

The measures adopted by the County Council for the reduction of Infantile Mortality are dealt with in the Report upon Maternity and Child Welfare for the year 1940.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of death.	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	Rate per 1000 Births Administrative County
ctious Diseases	14	1	15	2.9
rhoeal Diseases	30	1	31	5.9
ing Diseases	168	16	184	35.1
iratory Diseases	85	7	92	17.0
rcular Diseases	5	1	6	1.1
r Causes	34	4	38	7.3
LS	336	30	366	69.9

The number of deaths in the Administrative County from the following diseases was :-

Measles - all ages	15
Whooping Cough - all ages	14
Diarrhoea - under 2 years of age	34

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The accompanying table gives details of the work carried out in the County Laboratory for the year 1940, and also the figures for 1939.

The Laboratory carried out pathological and bacteriological work for the Administrative County, and continues to undertake work for Authorities outside the administrative County.

As forshadowed in last year's report, the number of milk samples and water samples examined have dropped owing to some of the time of the District Sanitary Inspectors being taken up by War-time Emergency Duties.

A large part of the decrease in the total number of specimens examined as compared with the previous year may be accounted for by a considerable drop in the number of swabs examined for Diphtheria,

Table showing nature of specimens submitted and the results thereof :-

	1939			1940		
	No. Pos.	No. Neg.	Grand Total	No. Pos.	No. Neg.	Total exam.
Wassermann Test for Syphilis	844	1307	2151	696	1395	2091
Complement Fixation Test for Gonorrhoea	183	462	645	201	396	597
Smears and Urines for Gonococcus	614	3443	4057	648	3405	4053
Serum for Spironema Pallidum	11	39	50	29	65	94
Sputum -						
For Tuberculosis Physicians for T.B.	518	1216	1734	328	1170	1498
County Cases for T.B. (General Practitioners)	43	375	418	46	398	444
Concentration Method for T.B.	-	2	2	-	2	2
For cultivation as well as T.B.	-	-	93	-	-	37
Throat, Nasal and Ear Swabs for Diphtheria	1501	11880	13381	1734	5509	7243
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	-	-	98	-	-	161
Widal Reaction for Typhoid Fever etc.	14	53	67	13	42	55
Hairs for Ringworm	21	30	51	10	14	24
Secretion from Eye	-	-	48	-	-	16
Urine (complete examination	-	--	322	-	-	315
Pus	-	-	70	-	-	97
Effusion	-	-	52	-	-	51
Vaccine	-	-	70	-	-	59
Blood Culture	-	-	18	-	-	16
Miscellaneous	-	-	1058	-	-	1101
Urine	-	-	336	-	-	482
Blood Count	-	-	332	-	-	354
Autopsy	-	-	53	-	-	58
Cerebro-Spina l Fluid	-	-	63	-	-	49
Blood Grouping	-	-	30	-	-	30
Tissue for Microscopical Exam.	-	-	109	-	-	117
Blood-Sugar Estimation	-	-	101	-	-	145
Blood Urea Estimation	-	-	72	-	-	97
Urine-Sugar Estimation	-	-	157	-	-	189
Urine-Urea Estimation	-	-	16	-	-	49
Test Meal	-	-	33	-	-	57
Miscellaneous	-	-	135	-	-	208
Water for Bacteriological Exam.	-	-	120	-	-	85
Water for Bacteriological and Chemica l Examination	-	-	236	-	-	83
Milk -						
Retail Roadside and School Samples	-	-	1207	-	-	302
Graded Samples	-	-	422	-	-	472
For Chemical Examination	-	-	141	-	-	39
For Ministry of Agriculture, Biological Examination	-	-	328	-	-	289
Miscellaneous Milk Samples	-	-	243	-	-	185
Miscellaneous	-	-		-	-	
Animal Inoculation	-	-	1953	-	-	958
T O T A L -	-		-30472	-	-	22188

The number of renewals of Accredited Milk Licences for 1940, were 86 to produce and 7 to produce and bottle.

Renewals of Tuberculin Tested licences to produce milk numbered 68, while 10 holders renewed their licences to produce and bottle milk.

Agricultural Act, 1937.

Attestation standard was reached by 165 herds in the County during the year. The figure was 138 in 1939.

The Licence of Attestation is granted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Monmouthshire Nursing Association of which Lady Mather Jackson is the Honorary Secretary continues to do good work. The Association is subsidised by the County Council. Midwifery work in the rural areas and agricultural townships for the Council in accordance with the scheme prepared by virtue of the Midwifery Act, 1936, is also performed by the County Council.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There was no change in ambulance facilities in the County during the year, neither as regards the transport of infectious nor of non-infectious cases, except the inauguration of the A.R.P. Emergency Ambulance Services to deal with casualties resulting from enemy action.

The County Council has now purchased a 26 h.p. Austin ambulance for use in convoying patients to and from the Lydia Beynon Maternity Hospital. (The Coldra).

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The County Council has established 43 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in this County and 19 Ante-natal Clinics.

The County Education Committee has provided 11 School Clinics.

There are no day nurseries in the County.

The Tuberculosis Visiting Stations are detailed in previous reports.

There is one Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, details of which will be found later in this report.

The County Council has established 8 Clinics for the treatment of Orthopaedic Cases at Newport, Pengam, Crumlin, Tredegar, Pontypool, Monmouth, Chepstow and Abertillery. The Central Orthopaedic Clinic is at Newport, at which massage, electric treatment and remedial exercises are given.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION CLINIC.

This clinic was opened on 12th April, 1940, for the consultation of cases referred by District Medical Officers and by the Assistant Medical Officers of the County Staff; as well as cases referred by General Practitioners. The establishment of this Clinic has been of an inestimable value as it has placed within the reach of poor persons the advice and treatment of a first class Physician.

Dr. Ivor Davies, M.D., F.R.C.P., the Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, and Lecturer in Clinical Medicine for the Welsh National School of Medicine was unanimously appointed Consulta Physician, and he holds at least fifteen Clinics every year for this purpose. The attendance at these has been on an average a dozen ca which are a sufficient number to enable adequate investigation to be given to each case. The Medical profession in Monmouthshire and the patients themselves have been complimentary and grateful for the se rendered.

HOSPITALS..

Full details of the Hospital Services, Public and Voluntary have been given in previous reports.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Abergavenny and Monmouth Poor Law Institutions with the exception of Casual Wards have now been closed. The Caerleon Insti tution is at present used for other purposes.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT RELIEF.

Orthopaedic treatment is carried out under the supervision o the Consultants - Mr. A. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., of Harley Street, Lo and Mr. D.N. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. Details of examinat will be found under the heading "Orthopaedic Treatment".

THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

There were 706 mental defectives on the County Register for year 1940 , 192 of them are in Certified Institutions, 19 under gua ianship and on licence. A detailed annual report is published separ

MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives upon the County Roll at the 31st Dece 1940, was 160.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, HEALTH VISITING, CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Any matters under these heads requiring special comment is dealt with in the County Maternity and Child Welfare Annual Report 1940.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Details of examinations of school children and children unde 5 years will be found in the County Education and Maternity and Chi Welfare Annual Reports for the year 1940.

The services of the Consultants - Mr. A. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C. and Mr. D.N. Rocyn Jones, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., - are also availabl for adult cases, the following examinations being made during the

	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES	OTHER CAS
Mr. A. Rocyn Jones	11	1
Mr. D.N. Rocyn Jones	168	4

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Three Nursing Homes were registered and exemption from regi tration granted in 9 instances. No powers were delegated to distr councils under Section 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

LYDIA BEYNON MATERNITY HOSPITAL. The Coldra, together with 7½ acres of land, was gifted to the Monmouthshire County Council by Sir John Beynon, C.B.E., on the 30th November, 1924, for the purpose of a Maternity Hospital in memory of his mother. The adaptation of the Coldra as a Maternity Hospital by the County Council marks another step in the steady march of this County towards a reduction of the high incidence of maternal mortality - a matter which has been of grave concern for many years as the Maternal Death rates for this County have consistently been higher than that of England and Wales. Every effort must still be made to check this.

The Lydia Beynon Maternity Hospital (The Coldra) was formally opened on the 22nd January, 1940, for the reception of cases for difficult labour or cases in which complications may arise. Co-operation between the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and this Hospital should have far reaching effects upon the Maternal Mortality of the County.

Llanfrechfa Grange Maternity Home. This home is administered by the County Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health, for the reception of evacuee expectant mothers. County patients, whose homes are unsuitable for their confinements, are also admitted.

The Home was opened in November, 1940. 13 births took place there in 1940. There are 40 beds. There is no Resident Medical Officer, but an Obstetric Surgeon, Dr. Glyn Morgan, is on call and visits the Hospital regularly. Professor Strachan is also available for specially difficult cases.

Other Maternity Homes and Hospitals. Prior to the opening of Llanfrechfa Grange, 7 patients were sent to Tredegar Maternity Home for their confinements, their home conditions being unsuitable. The Lydia Beynon Maternity Hospital had to be closed for a short period through a case of Scarlet Fever which arose there, and the following patients had to be admitted to other hospitals - Cardiff Royal Infirmary 12, Victoria Cottage Hospital, Abergavenny 6, Blaina and District Hospital, 1, Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, 1.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY. Full details are given in previous reports.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE. Full details are given in previous reports.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Progress still continues to be made in the conversion of privies, pail closets, etc., into water closets, this being possible where subsidiary sewers have been provided by the various local authorities.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of house refuse varies according to the conditions prevailing in the various districts. Usually the refuse is collected two or three times in a week. In most instances the work is done by motor lorries fitted with suitable covers.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Mr. J. Jenkin Evans, M.R.S.I., F.S.I.A., the County Sanitary Inspector assists the County Medical Officer in his sanitary investigations.

SHOPS.

Improvements are still being effected under the various Acts and Orders for the improvement of the health and comfort of workers in shops. The Factories Act, 1937, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1939, has secured a general improvement in the conditions of factories and work-places.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

New swimming baths and pools in the County are on modern li with up to date filtration and cleansing plants. Facilities are ava able at the County Public Health Laboratory for the examination of water from swimming baths and pools.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conditions of schools is subject to District Sanitary Inspections, whilst the School Medical Officers and the County Sanitary Inspector also deal with it at their periodical vi to the schools. The special survey by the School Medical Officers school buildings which commenced in 1925, was continued, and durin the year 1938 all school buildings visited by the School Medical Officers were inspected and a summary of the reports is given in detail in the County Education Annual Report for the year 1940.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1932.

The East Monmouthshire Joint Planning Committee area covers some 191,960 acres of the agricultural portion of the County and includes the three market towns of Abergavenny, Monmouth and Usk. Good progress has been made since the Committee's first meeting in 1938.

The Committee has during the year been engaged upon problem relating to reconstruction and post-war development schemes in connection with the rural areas of the County.

ADULTERATION, etc.

Samples of foodstuffs, including butter, milk margarine, et are sent to Mr. G. Rudd Thompson, F.I.C., Lock Street, Newport, wh is the Public Analyst appointed for the County. At a meeting of t Works and General Purposes Committee, held on the 13th July, 1920, it was decided that the County Medical Officer should exercise gen supervision over the action to be taken in pursuance of the Acts a Regulations under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and that he, th County Analyst, and if necessary the Clerk should confer as to the details necessary to secure observance of the Acts and Regulations

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Full details of the work carried out under the above Act wil be found in the Reports of the Chief Inspector to the General Pur Committee of the County Council.

The following is the portion dealing with the examination of the Samples.

During the year, 1032 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these 859 were New Milks; 14 were Appeal to Cow; 18 Course of Transit; and 141 were samples of other Foodstuffs.

Of these, 43 samples - 3.39% - of the total number were certified by the Analyst as "Not up to the standard".

The Freezing Point showed in 2 cases that the Milk was abno in composition and 6 Appeal to Cow samples failed to conform with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939.

I am pleased to report that the percentage of Adulteration slightly lower than that of last year.

A careful watch is being kept on new articles of Food now appearing on the market, particularly in respect of the markings the packets and labels.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Isolation Hospitals.

Full details of Isolation Hospitals in the County will be found in the Annual Report for 1938.

Infectious Diseases, 1940.

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases are Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (including Typhus, Enteric and Continued Fevers) and Diarrhoea (under 2 years).

These diseases caused 108 deaths and gave a Zymotic death-rate of .341 for the County, as compared with a rate of .293 for 1939, .18 for 1938; .24 for the year 1937; .26 for 1936; .34 for 1935 and .46 for 1934.

The following table shows the death and attack (notification) rate for Zymotic Diseases in the County of Monmouth during the year 1940.

	No. of deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of population.	No. of notifications.	Attack Rate per 1000 of population.
ll Pox	NIL		NIL	
sles (including man Measles).	15	.047	4052	12.821
let Fever	1	.003	824	2.607
theria (including hrenous Group)	44	.139	624	1.974
ping Cough	14	.044	494	1.563
r (including Typhus, teric and Continued Fevers)	Nil	-	6 not notifiable.	.018
rrhoea	34	.107		-
	108	.341	6,000	18.985

MALL POX.

No case of Small-pox was reported during the year 1940.

ACCINATION.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the functions relating o Vaccination came under the control of the County Council, as and rom the 1st April, 1930, as one of the functions relating to infant ife protection and public health, and which were formerly discharged y the Poor Law Authorities. This has the effect of making it obligtory to discharge vaccination functions under Public Health and not oor Law powers. Since the transfer of these functions the work has een administered by the County Medical Officer, and all reports elating to Vaccination are submitted to him. According to the instructons of the Registrar-General, the following is a summary of the returns ade by the Vaccination Officers relating to children whose births were egistered during the year 1939.

		Per cent.
Successfully vaccinated	...	17.6
Insusceptible to vaccination	...	.06
Had Small-pox	...	Nil
Declaration of Conscientious Objection received.	...	69.4
Died unvaccinated	...	4.1
Postponement by Medical Certificate		1.1
Removal to districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised		1.2
Removal to places unknown	...	1.9
Number of cases not included under any of the above-named headings	...	4.3

SCARLET FEVER.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever during the year, 824 cases being notified, as compared with 524 in 1939, 11[illegible] in 1938, 8[illegible]0 in 1937, & 841 in 1936. In 1940 there was one death, in 1939 there were 3 deaths, in 1938 2 deaths, in 1937 1 death, in 1936 5 deaths, in 1935 6 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year 1940 was 624 which is an increase compared with the figure for the previous year, when the number was 497. During 1938, 368 cases were notified; in 1937, 444 cases, in 1936, 362 cases, in 1935, 438 cases. The deaths recorded in 1940, were 44, in 1939 24; 1938, 18; 1937, 14; 1936. 19; 1935 34; 1934, 74.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Six cases of Enteric Fever were notified in the year 1940; in 1939 there were 8 cases, in 1938, 11 cases, 1937 5 cases; in 1936, 21 cases; 1935, 18 cases. No deaths were recorded in 1940, there were two deaths in 1939. No deaths were recorded in the year 1938. The cases notified to the County Medical Officer occurred in Abercarn, Abergavenny and Tredegar Urban Districts and Abergavenny Rural Distric

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 81 cases of Erysipelas notified during the year 194 as compared with 97 cases in 1939, 100 in 1938; 101 in 1937; 77 in 1936; 93 in 1935. The disease was fairly evenly spread throughout the Urban areas of the County.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year 1940, notifications of 66 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, were received under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, from the District Medical Office of Health.

INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

A number of cases of this disease were discovered during visits to homes through the year. Thirty-four deaths were registered in children under two years of age, giving a death-rate of .107 per 1,000 population. All cases of which the Health Visitor has knowledge are visited, but it is obvious that very many cases do not come to her notice. This disease is not notifiable.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Four cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year; in 1939 there was one case; in 1938 there were no cases; 2 cases were notified in 1937; 1 case in 1934; 5 cases in 193 ; Five deaths were recorded in 1940, compared with 10 in 1939, 1 in 1938, 6 in 1937, 1 in 1936, 2 in 1935.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Sixtyfour cases were notified under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, as compared with 41 cases in 1939, 35 cases in 1938, 24 cases in 1937, and 15 cases in 1936. Further details are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Reports.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER AND ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

213 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified to the County Medical Officer during the year 1940, as compared with 105 during the year 1939, and 35 cases in 1938. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 40. The cases were notified from the following Urban Districts - Abercarn, Abergavenny, Abertillery, Bedwas and Machen, Bedwellty, Blaenavon, Caerleon, Chepstow, Cwmbran, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth, Mynyddislwyn, Nantyglo and Blaina, Pontypool, Risca, Tredegar and Abergavenny, Chepstow, Magor & St. Mellons and Monmouth and Pontypool Rural Districts.

There were 7 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis during the year, and one death was recorded.

CHICKEN POX.

One case of Chicken Pox was notified during 1940. The disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

MEASLES.

Measles has been a notifiable disease since October 1939. 052 cases were notified during the year 1940. In 1939, 243 cases were notified. 15 deaths were recorded during the year as compared with 15 in 1939, 6 in 1938 and 17 in 1937.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease has been notifiable since October 1939 - 494 cases were reported in 1 940. The number of deaths was 14 compared with 16 in 1939, 10 in 1938 and 12 in 1937.

INFLUENZA.

Information regarding the number of cases is difficult to obtain. The number of deaths in 1940 was 83, compared with 93 in 1939, and 57 in 1938.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, DYSENTRY, ETC.,) REGULATIONS.

278 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year 1939 as compared with 225 cases in 1938 and 336 in 1937. There were 209 deaths in 1940, 214 in 1939, 189 in 1938. The notification of this disease is by no means satisfactory, and the figures relating to the number of notifications are no indication of the number of persons who actually suffered from the disease. The attention of the medical practitioners of the County is continually being brought to their duties under these Regulations. No cases of malaria or dysentry were notified during the year.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer recorded during the year 1940 was 413. In 1939 there were 411 deaths, in 1938, 414 deaths, in 1937, ~~345~~ 404 deaths, in 1936, 433 deaths, in 1935, 422 deaths, in 1934 397 deaths. As in previous years, practically the whole of the deat occurred in persons between the ages of 45 and 65 and upwards.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Arrangements are made under the Section of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the examination of persons with a view to the prevention of blindness, and assistance is granted by the appropriate Committee of the County Council. Spectacles are provided upon the recommendation of the Ophthalmic Surgeon and arrangements are made, where necessary, for operations to be performed, also the treatment in Hospital of persons ordinarily resident within the County and suffering from any disease of, or injury to the eyes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations (1930) and in the year 1940 303 primary cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 180 deaths were registered. Of other forms of Tuberculosis, 145 cases were notified and 42 deaths registered.

The total number of notifications received during the year was 335 Pulmonary and 155 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis of which 32 and 10 respectively were duplicates. Cases are sometimes notified to the District Medical Officers of Health by the patient's Medical Attendant and also by the Tuberculosis Physician, during the same week.

Registered deaths from Tuberculosis were again compared with the cases notified by the District Medical Officers of Health, and when it was found that a death registered by the District Registrar had not been notified by the District Medical Officer of Health, it was included in the same return of new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930. Examination of these returns showed that there are still some District Medical Officers of Health who are not furnishing the Department with particulars of cases of Tuberculosis in spite of repeated efforts made by the staff of the County Public Health Depar ment.

It will be observed from the table included below that there is an increase in the notification rates for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and also an increase in the notification rates for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The high notification rates can be attributed to the efforts of the Public Health Department in obtaining as far as possible correct records of Tuberculosis cases occurring in the districts from the District Medical Officers of Health.

Regarding the death rate from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, there has been a decrease in the rate for Pulmonary cases while the rate for Non-Pulmonary cases shows an increase.

The following table giving the notification rates and death rates per 1,000 of the estimat ed population is submitt ed for the purpose of comparison:-

Year	Notification Rate per 1,000 of population.		Death rate per 1,000 of population.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1934	.89	.36	.63	.13
1935	1.03	.32	.68	.14
1936	.80	.30	.57	.14
1937	.94	.35	.65	.16
1938	1.01	.44	.60	.14
1939	1.25	.48	.64	.101
1940	1.60	.49	.57	.13

.....

The detailed reports of the Tuberculosis Physicians are not included in this abridged report, but full information of the work carried out by those Officers in Monmouthshire of the Welsh National Memorial Association will be found in the Quarterly reports of the County Tuberculosis Committee, and in more detail in the Annual Report of the Welsh National Memorial Association.

Summary of notifications by District Medical Officers of Health to the County Medical Officer, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, during the period 1st January, 1940, to the 31st December, 1940, with the number of Deaths notified by the Registrar General.

Age Periods	Primary Notifications on Form A.					Age Periods	Deaths.				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
	0	0	2	6	8	0	-	-	3	3	6
	0	1	16	6	23						
	3	2	16	13	34	1	-	-	7	2	9
	10	7	10	9	36						
	23	22	12	8	65	5	1	2	2	4	9
	25	31	5	8	69						
	41	47	9	13	110	15	52	92	6	9	159
	23	25	5	1	57						
	12	3	2	3	20	45	21	7	5	1	34
	14	5	0	0	19						
[illegible]	5	0	0	1	7	65	5	0	0	0	5
	160	143	77	68	448		79	101	23	19	222

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period 1st January, 1940 to the 31st December, 1940, otherwise than by formal notification unde the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Age periods	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwards
Pulmonary Males	-	-	-	-	2	5	10	11	6	1	1
Pulmonary Females	-	-	-	1	7	9	22	6	3	1	-
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Non-Pulmonary Females	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-

Source of above Information.	NO. OF CASES. Pulmonary	Non-Pulm
Death Returns (from local Registrars	72	11
Death Returns (transferable deaths from Registrar General	13	4
Posthumous notifications	-	-
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	-	-
Other Sources, if any	-	-

From the above it will be seen that 83 non-notified deaths from Tuberculosis were discovered through examination of the death returns received from the District Registrars.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the Treatment Centre for the Administrative County at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, by Dr. F.C.F. Ingram and Dr. Mary Gordon.

In June 1941, an half day session was opened for the treatme of V.D. among women and children in Monmouthshire. The increase is the number of new cases of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis attending the C made it necessary to start this additional session.

The work accomplished during the year by the Lady Enquiry Officer, Nurse E.M. Walters, was as follows, but the reduced figur are due to the fact that she was ill during two quarters of the year :-

Number of visits paid in the Administrative County :-

	1939	1940
To new cases which came to her knowledge and which had not undergone treatment	405	194
To old cases in which visit to the Treatment Centre had been discontinued before completion of treatment, also to old cases still under treatment	1494	739
To members of voluntary Agencies, District Nurses.etc.	329	90

1. COUNTY LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL.

Return of Specimens examined.

	1940											Previous year 1939
	For detection of Spirochaetes.		For detection of Gonococci.		Complement Fixation Test (Gonorrhoea)		For Wassermann reaction (Syphilis)		Other examinations.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
om County of Monmouth												
reatment Centre	37	2	480	2144	174	140	354	387	14	14	3746	3914
ractitioners	4	-	91	155	25	16	276	140	11	5	723	709
om County Borough of Newport												
reatment Centre	44	3	326	750	141	38	301	190	12	5	1810	1642
ractitioners	1	2	51	83	46	11	304	113	10	1	622	622
om Other Districts												
lamorganshire	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	1
recon	2	-	3	-	-	1	7	2	-	-	15	59
loucestershire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7
ardiff	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	24
ilitary Authorities	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	
OTALS	88	7	958	3132	388	206	1248	833	47	25	6932	6980

No. of doses of substitutes for Salvarsan supplied to Medical Practitioners

			1939	1940
Novarsenobillon	.6 gm.	-	9	-
	.45 gm.	-	25	-
	.3 gm.	-	2	-
Totals			36	
Stabilarson (Boots)	.6 gm.	-	15	20
	.45gm.	-	-	20
	.4 gm.	-	-	-
	.3 gm.	-	-	-
Totals			15	40
Kharsulphan	.6 gm.	-	-	-
"	.45gm.	-	-	-
"	.3 gm.	-	-	-
"	.15gm.	-	-	-
Sulphostab	.6 gm	-	-	-
"	.45gm.	-	-	11
"	.36gm.	-	-	-
"	.3 gm.	-	30	-
"	.24gm.	-	-	-
"	.18gm.	-	-	-
"	.15gm.	-	-	-
			30	11

The number of practitioners upon the register for the supply of salvarsan substitutes is twenty-four.

2. TREATMENT CENTRE.

(Royal Gwent Hospital Newport).

Returns of the Medical Officer of Centre, to the Medical Officer of Health relating to persons residing in the Administrati County of Monmouth.

	1939 M.	1939 F.	1939 T.	1940 M.	1940 F.
1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:-					
Suffering From Syphilis	31	17	48	35	21
" " Soft Chancre	15	-	15	11	-
" " Gonorrhoea	162	71	233	77	68
Not suffering from Ven. Diseases	39	87	126	45	97
T O T A L S.	247	175	422	168	186
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Pat. Clinic after completion of Treatment:-					
Syphilis	7	4	11	6	1
Soft Chancre	8	-	8	9	-
Gonorrhoea	80	44	124	60	26
Not Suffering from Ven. Disease	33	77	110	38	79
T O T A L S	128	125	253	113	106
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic without completing treatment, and who were suffering from :-					
Syphilis	18	31	49	22	25
Soft Chancre	3	-	3	1	-
Gonorrhoea	68	57	125	51	42
Not suffering from Ven. Disease	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L S	89	88	177	74	67
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were :-					
Suffering from Syphilis	1394	1159	2553	1391	1274
" " Soft Chancre	52	-	52	66	-
" " Gonorrhoea	2434	1337	3771	1772	1027
Not suffering from Ven. Disease	64	299	363	114	285
T O T A L S	3944	2795	6739	3343	2586
5. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from :-					
Syphilis	121	78	199	271	29
Gonorrhoea	165	350	515	84	641
Soft Chancre	-	-	-	-	-
Not suffering from Ven. Disease	-	-	-	18	-
Observation Cases	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L S	286	428	714	373	670
6. Number of persons treated with Salvarsan substitutes	41	70	111	62	69